

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Commercial Relations of Germany with United States.

DON'T DESIRE A TARIFF WAR.

The Government Interpellated on the Subject—Reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Attitude of German Government in the Philippines—Their Interests and Citizens Safe Under American Protection.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—In the reichstag yesterday, Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, at the instance of the German government, interpellated the government on the question of the commercial relations between the United States and Germany. The minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bülow, intimated his readiness to reply forthwith.

In introducing the interpellation, Count von Kanitz referred to the prohibitive effects of the Dingley bill and contrasted the decrease of German exports with the increase in American exports. He said that to denounce the treaties containing the favored nation clause was now scarcely necessary, as the Americans no longer fully observed their treaty. The Americans, he added, must be made to understand that the Germans had no need whatever to obtain their whole list of necessities from them alone. If one country closed its markets to another, good commercial relations could not permanently continue. In this connection it was in the interests of German agriculture to uphold the purchasing power of the country against American measures. A tariff war was certainly undesirable, but in such a struggle America, owing to the greater volume of her imports, had much more to lose than Germany.

The count closed with expressing the hope that the federal government would act both cautiously and energetically. His remarks were applauded by the Rightists.

Baron von Bülow replied that it was impossible, in view of the pending negotiations to make an exhaustive declaration of the position taken by the German and American governments. In the specific question Germany's difference with America was mainly attributable to conflicting interpretations of the favored nation treatment, assured by the treaty of 1878. (Loud Conservative interruption.)

The Baron then read part of the treaty and continued:

"The German government has always considered these clauses of the treaty as implying unlimited most favored nation treatment for Germany in all tariff questions. Concessions of any other kind which the United States might grant to a third state, in return for some special compensation, Germany would only claim if she made a corresponding return to the United States. From this view is based the well-weighted meaning and text of the treaty. Germany cannot recede from this position."

In the course of his speech, Baron von Bülow emphatically declared that Germany only intended to protect the life and property of Germans in the Philippine Islands and added:

"Now we have no fears. We are convinced that our countrymen in the Philippine Islands are safe under American protection. If part of the foreign papers falsely impute to us other motives than the above, it does not alter the facts." (Cheers.)

In denying the statements made regarding German intrigues with Aguinaldo and the Filipinos and the story about the German consul at Hong Kong supplying arms and ammunition to the Filipino, Baron von Bülow said:

"Those are among the fattest canards that ever fluttered out of a duck pond. The relations between the German and American naval officers at Manila were not only friendly throughout, but were mutually courteous." (Cheers.)

The Baron then referred to the Fourth of July speech of the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, which, he said, did Germany justice. (Cheers.)

The minister afterwards spoke of the "perfidious press representatives of both countries," and enumerated many historical lies between the two nations adding:

"It will be well not to rupture those ties. We will treat the United States without provocation, but without weakness." (Cheers.)

The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, who is not yet quite well in health, made his appearance in the house during the speech and shook hands with Baron von Bülow.

CLARKSBURG.

Short Line Railroad to new Martinsville a Sure go—Notes and Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 12.—It now looks like the Short Line railroad, to be built from this city to New Martinsville, is a sure go. Colonel T. M. Jackson, president of the road, was before the city council Friday night and requested them to have the street commissioner open a street leading from

Little Pimples Turn to Cancer.

Cancer often results from an impurity in the blood, inherited from generations back. Few people are entirely free from some taint in the blood, and it is impossible to tell when it will break out in the form of dreaded Cancer. What has appeared to be a mere pimple or scratch has developed into the most malignant Cancer.

"I had a severe Cancer which was at first only a few blotches, that I thought would soon pass away. I was treated by several able physicians, but in spite of their efforts the Cancer spread until my condition became alarming. After many months of treatment and growing steadily worse, I decided to try S. S. S. and the medicine produced an improvement. I continued the medicine for four months the last little seed dropped off, and not a sign of the disease has returned."

It is dangerous to experiment with Cancer. The disease is beyond the skill of physicians. S. S. S. is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Cancer.

S. S. S. For Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed Purely Vegetable. All others contain potent and mercurial, the most dangerous of minerals. Books on Cancer and blood diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Bridgeport, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Routine Proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 12.—The senate was opened with prayer yesterday by Rev. Dr. R. D. Roller.

Senator Beaver introduced senate bill 125, to change the time for holding the circuit courts of the Ninth judicial circuits.

Senator Burkhardt introduced senate bill 126, to repeal the act to prevent the jumping on and off trains.

The resolution providing for extra pay for the attaches of the senate was taken up and rejected.

The committee on the judiciary reported favorably on senate bill 124, concerning state license; senate bill 112, concerning education; senate bill 120, to amend section 15, of chapter 100, of the Code, and house bill 2, concerning the reassignment of real estate.

Bills were introduced as follows: Senate bill 127, by Garrett, to increase the license tax upon corporations, and appropriate the revenues derived therefrom to the maintenance of the State University. The rules were suspended, and the bill was advanced to its second reading.

Senate bill 128, by McNeill, to create a state board of undertakers.

Senate bill 129, to amend the act relating to the release of liens.

Mr. McNeill introduced senate joint resolution, No. 18, memorializing our senators and representatives in Congress for the passage of an act to prohibit the sub-letting of star route mail contracts.

Senate bill 51, requiring school houses to fly flags, was defeated on its third reading by a tie vote.

A number of bills were advanced on the calendar to their third reading and certain bills were made special orders for certain days.

President Marshall announced the following visiting committees on the part of the senate:

Penitentiary—Matthews and Baker.

Weston hospital—McNeill and Marcum.

Spencer hospital—Woodyard and Oseinton.

Honkey Institute—Getzendanner and Cornwell.

University—Pierston and Dotson.

Pruntytown Reform School—Garrett and Ashby.

The house was opened with prayer by Rev. R. D. Roller.

The judiciary committee reported favorably on house bill No. 43, requiring owners of dams along creeks in Brooke county to construct chutes; house bill 105, relating to license tax on persons or companies keeping vehicles for hire; house bill 129, to amend section 89 of chapter 29, of the Code, and senate bill 55, to amend the act establishing criminal court for Ohio county.

The committee reported adversely on house bill 21, concerning county courts, their jurisdiction and powers; house bill 73, concerning compulsory vaccination; house bill 119, to provide for the reprinting the West Virginia reports; house bill 123, to amend section 1, of chapter 76, of the Acts of 1891; house bill 132, to establish a state board of corrections; and house bill 226, to amend division 29, of section 29, of chapter 150, of the Code.

The committee also recommended the adoption of house joint resolution 16, providing an amendment to section 2, of article 4, of the constitution.

The committee on mines and mining reported adversely on house bills 191 and 198, relating to the ventilation of mines.

The committee on immigration and agriculture reported adversely on house bill 216, for the adoption of hog law by voters of magisterial districts.

The committee on humane institutions and public buildings reported a substitute for house bill No. 31, creating a state board of underwriters, and asked that it be referred to the committee on judiciary.

The committee on counties, district and municipal corporations, reported favorably on house bill No. 228, to amend the charter of Moundsville, and house bill No. 118, to amend the charter of Clarksburg.

The committee on education reported adversely on house bill No. 229, to establish the independent school district of Milton, and favorably on house bill No. 234, to extend the powers of boards of education in relation to kindergarten.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, house bill No. 109, amending the charter of Silverville, was taken up on its third reading, and advanced to its third reading.

Mr. Mansfield offered a resolution providing for the payment of W. E. Crooks, for services as clerk, which was adopted.

Mr. Cushman presented resolutions adopted by the state senate, favoring the passage of house bill No. 92, concerning trespasses by railroad companies, and house bill No. 215, providing that road surveys be elected, instead of being appointed by county courts.

Bills were introduced as follows: House bill No. 255, by McKinney, to consolidate the towns of Fairmont and West Fairmont.

House bill No. 236, by Oldfield, to change the time of holding the circuit courts of the Ninth judicial circuit.

House bill No. 237, by Cutright, to authorize the auditor to have printed and distributed laws relating to the collection of taxes and regulating insurance companies.

House bill No. 238, by Grant, to regulate the mode of transporting natural gas.

House bill No. 239, by O'Brien, to prevent the unlawful sale of spirituous liquors. The bill was accompanied by

a petition from the citizens of Wirt county.

House bill 75, to amend the military law, was re-committed to the committee on the judiciary.

House bill 47, relating to the construction of fish chutes, was advanced to its second reading, also house bill 201, relating to the re-location of county seats.

House bill 172, to amend the law relating to mechanics' lien, was taken up out of its order, and sent to its third reading.

House bill 63, to limit the liability of hotel keepers for loss of property, was taken up, and a substitute offered by Mr. McClure.

Senate joint resolution 16, providing for the payment of those connected with the investigation of the state printing, was read and passed.

House bill 235, amending the charter of Fairmont, was ordered to its second reading.

The substitute for house bill 61, for the preservation of certain useful animals and birds, was sent to its third reading.

House bill 53, allowing the Prohibition ticket to go on the official ballot, was passed; also house bill 110, authorizing Ravenswood to refund its debt of \$9,500; house bill 62, relating to offenses against property; house bill 12, amending the Code in relation to where suits are to be commenced; house bill 71, concerning powers of the county court in relation to roads and bridges; house bill 72, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals.

Delegate Hughes, of Tyler, sent to the clerk and had read an article published in the Wetzel Democrat, concerning him. He asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate the article. The chair named Messrs. Gorrell, Cunningham and Scherr.

The chair announced the following named visiting committees on the part of the house:

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute—Jarrett, Morrow and McIntosh.

Weston hospital—Bee, Cook and Hughes.

Penitentiary—Stephens, Behrens and Hapgood.

University—Bennett, Oldfield and Millender.

Spencer hospital—Talbot, Baker and Zinn.

Reform School—Taylor, Darst and Cutright.

A number of bills were advanced to their third reading, and the house adjourned until Monday.

THE KIND OF A DEMOCRAT.

Henry Watterson is—He Makes Some Foreboding Remarks.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Courier-Journal is quite old enough and tough enough to meet and to survive the abuse of those that revile it because of its independence and its distinctiveness. One of these exclaimers with a loud voice, "The Courier-Journal is in the market and can be bought for a price." Yes, always; so much a copy, with a liberal discount to the trade. Its editorial opinions are likewise accessible and cheap; for they can either be got for nothing, or they cannot be got at all. One curious experience the paper has had—that of heaping coals of fire upon its enemies—for most of those who have most bitterly assailed it have had soon or late to appeal to it for fair play. They have never appeared in vain.

The Courier-Journal has sought, first of all, to impress itself upon the people without distinction of party politics—upon good people—upon patriotic people—upon intelligent people. Whenever it has thought it saw the Democratic party drifting away from truth, as it was able to see the truth, it has interposed its protest and opposition. It will continue to do this to the end of time. It wants no political association that is not built upon the firm foundations of an open, manly confession of faith. It seeks no leadership at all and never has sought it, disdaining at all times and under all circumstances, the title of an organ. It is not conducted by a mob of stockholders, by a mere monster without a head—each having some axe to grind; but it is its own master, putting down in black and white, day by day its opinions upon every public question that looms above the horizon of affairs. Those who do not like it are under no obligations to take it.

It is a Democrat. But it is a Democrat on lines of its own making; not a pot-wallaher at the beck and call of those professional Democrats who are in politics for what they expect to get out of politics. In 1896, and again in 1897, it tried to set up a higher, nobler, purer standard of politics. It tried to divert its party from what it sincerely believed and still believes was the road to ruin. It was repudiated by the voters. It accepted the rebuke. It took its medicine. It frankly withdrew from the arena. It was then and is now no more interested in saving the country and the party than the rest, and what the rest can stand it can stand. Reduced to a choice between its life-time political associates and its life-time political adversaries, it prefers the company of the former. It is a Democrat, not a Republican; but it lives in the confident belief that the future will verify all its positions and vindicate the truth of its forecast. One story's good till another is told. Those laugh most who laugh last.

In fine, and in short, they who want machine-made Democracy must seek it elsewhere. They will not find it in the Courier-Journal. But they who want Democracy pure and simple will. To the party leaders who like beggars on horseback, finding themselves in the saddle, would ride to destruction, it says—"go on your rat-killing, gentlemen, and may the best horse win; though be careful lest some one in the midst of the melee does not cry out with Travers: 'Buy the rat!'"

For Congress, Not the Senate.

New York Tribune: The senate has ratified the treaty. In doing so it has done all it has to do with that instrument, and all it has to do with the issues raised under it. The Philippine question is now remitted to Congress, not to the senate acting as a treaty-ratifying body, but to the senate and the house of representatives acting conjointly as a law-making body. Any declaration of policy now made by the senate alone would be of no more effect than the pope's bull against the comet, excepting as it might be deemed an attempt to arrogate to the senate alone a power which equally pertains to the house of representatives.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, feline, corns, all skin eruptions. Best price cure guaranteed. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggists.

BEFORE USING.

AFTER USING.

Can be grown on heads which are as bald as the one shown here on left side, and that is one of myself, showing how bald I have been for nine years, and now have a full and complete head of hair, as you can see by the cut on the right side. Of course, the head must not be shiny bald. This can be done where fine hair is in sight.

DOES YOUR HEAD ITCH? If so, this germ is lurking in your scalp; the one you see here is thirty-five thousand times its natural size, but this is just as it looks under a microscope; they can be found in most scalps where the hair is coming out. Prof. Birkholz has found as many as 500 in one scalp; they destroy the hair, and will only breed where dandruff exists or the hair is kept in a state of decay. Ladies have it also, but the head

Prof. Birkholz will give a free microscopic examination of the scalp and hair to ladies and gentlemen and will tell you as to whether or not your hair can be made to grow. Ladies will be attended by a Lady Specialist. The remedy is sold and diseased scalps treated at the office.

For information call or write to PROF. BIRKHOE, 527 Race Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth Streets, (Room 10), Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale by C. R. GOETZE, Druggist.



FOR SALE—A PALACE.
Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is anxious to get rid of the famous Marble House, at Newport, R. I.

Every one who has visited Newport has seen Marble House, and those who have not been to the famous resort have heard of the no less renowned mansion. It is the summer home of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and was made a present to her when she was the wife of Willie K. Vanderbilt.

When Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt separated, the house still remained in the possession of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and she has occupied it every summer, making it the centre around which all fashionable Newport revolved. The mansion is splendidly appointed and luxuriously furnished, and surrounded by the most beautiful gardens in the world.

A few days ago a prominent New York real estate man, who handles the lands of millionaires only, astonished the world by the announcement that Marble House is on the market. Just why Mrs. Belmont is anxious to dispose of the property is not known, though various reasons have been set forth. One is that it costs \$1,000,000 a year to support the mansion, and as Mr. and Mrs. Belmont's combined income is only a little over \$300,000 they feel that it is too much of a burden.

But Mrs. Belmont's friends deny this, and say that she has only kept Marble House in the hope that her son, Willie K., Jr., would marry some day, and take possession of it, and as he has declined to do this, preferring to take a villa in another quarter of Newport, she cares no more for the palace. Young Mr. Vanderbilt is to be married in April, but has selected a cottage among the younger millionaires only, astonished the world by

Sold Dust. Sold Dust.

Healthfulness
of the bath depends largely on cleanliness of the bath tub. Court health and shun sickness by using

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

for all household cleansing purposes. Largest package—greatest economy. Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York.

Castoria. Castoria.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HAIR

Can be grown on heads which are as bald as the one shown here on left side, and that is one of myself, showing how bald I have been for nine years, and now have a full and complete head of hair, as you can see by the cut on the right side. Of course, the head must not be shiny bald. This can be done where fine hair is in sight.

DOES YOUR HEAD ITCH? If so, this germ is lurking in your scalp; the one you see here is thirty-five thousand times its natural size, but this is just as it looks under a microscope; they can be found in most scalps where the hair is coming out. Prof. Birkholz has found as many as 500 in one scalp; they destroy the hair, and will only breed where dandruff exists or the hair is kept in a state of decay. Ladies have it also, but the head

Prof. Birkholz will give a free microscopic examination of the scalp and hair to ladies and gentlemen and will tell you as to whether or not your hair can be made to grow. Ladies will be attended by a Lady Specialist. The remedy is sold and diseased scalps treated at the office.

For information call or write to PROF. BIRKHOE, 527 Race Street, bet. Fifth & Sixth Streets, (Room 10), Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Sale by C. R. GOETZE, Druggist.